(ख) से (घ) पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि० (पी०जी०सी०आई०एल०) केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन स्टेशनों और अन्य बड़े आकार के विद्युत उत्पादन स्टेशनों, जहां से विद्युत कई राज्यों में आवंटित की जानी है, से विद्युत की निकासी करने हेतु सम्बद्ध पारेषण प्रणाली की स्थापना करने के लिए जिम्मेवार है पी०जी०सी०आई०एल० अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय पारेषण लिंक स्थापित करने के लिये भी जिम्मेवार है ताकि अधिशेष विद्युत का स्थानान्तरण क्षेत्र के भीतर राज्यों के बीच और एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में किया जा सके इस प्रकार से प्रथम अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय लिंक, विंध्याचल 2 × 250 एच०वी०डी०सी० परियोजना जो उत्तरी और पश्चिमी बिजली क्षेत्रों को जोड़ता है, को जून 1989 में चालू किया गया था। पश्चिमी क्षेत्र और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र को जोड़ने वाला चन्द्रपुर स्थित 2 × 500 बैक-टू-बैक एच०वी०डी०सी० को फरवरी में चालू किया गया था। पूर्वी और दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने वाला गजुवाला स्थित 1 × 500 एच०वी०डी०सी० बैक-टू बैक स्टेशन का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है और इसे फरवरी 1999 तक चालू किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

राज्य से बाहर की पारेषण लाइनें और उप-पारेषण एवं वितरण नेटवर्क की आपूर्ति और क्रियान्वयन संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा किया जाता है। पावरग्रिड राज्य से बाहर की पारेषण लाइनों को चालू करने के लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं है।

Power Generation Capacity in Gujarat

80. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present annual installed power generation capacity in Gujarat and the actual power generation in the State with details for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the peak demand of power in the State and how far it is met; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the shortage of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The installed generating capacity as on 31.03.1998 and the actual power generation in the State of Gujarat in the last three years are given below:

Category	Installed Generating Capacity (MW)			Energy Generation (MU)		
	State/ Private	Central Sector	Total	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Thermal	6010	1292	7302	30715	31815	36301
Nuclear	—	440	440	2251	3147	2119
Hydro	487	—	487	738	840	1291
Total	6497	1732	8229	33706	35802	39711

Gujarat has share in central sector stations in Western Region totaling 1290 MW plus 29.5% (198 MW during peak period & 169 MW during off-peak period) has been allocated out of 15% unallocated quota in central sector stations.

(b) The peak demand of Gujarat during 1997-98 was 6367 MW against which 5961 MW was met. There was a shortfall of 6.4%. The above demand was met from GEB's own generation, its share from central sector stations and assistance from neighbouring regions.

(c) In order to meet the shaortage, the Government of Gujarat has planned to add 916 MW new generating capacity during 1998-99. In order to supplement the availability of power, Gujarat has been allocated 60 MW power from Central stations in Eastern Region and also assistance is being provided from Northern Region as and when required.

Power Tariff for Agriculture

81. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed miunimum tariff per unit for farm sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, State Governments/SEBs are empowered to fix the electricity tariff for retail consumers including the farm sector.

Coelho Committee Report on Power Distribution

82. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of recommendations of Coelho Committee report on distribution reforms in power sector;

(b) whether Government have called for the information from the States regarding reforms carried by them; if so, the details of the reforms carried by each State; and

(c) the States which have not so far carried any reforms?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A Statement showing the details of the recommendations of Coelho Committee Report on Distribution Reforms in power sector is enclosed in the Statement. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) The distribution of power being the responsibility of the State Government, the initiative for reform has to be taken by the States. The Central Government has circulated copies of the Coelho Committee Report to all State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to give due consideration to the recommendations of the Committee to initiate the reform of the distribution sector. The State Governments of Orissa and Haryana and Rajasthan have initiated steps towards the restructuring of the distribution sector. The other States have not yet carried out such reforms.

Statement

Details of the recommendation of Coelho Committe Report on Distribution Reforms in power sector.

1. Models for Restructuring/Reforms in Power Sector-

The Committee suggested various models for restructuring/reforms in the power distribution e.g.,. commercialisation of existing State Electricity Boards (SEBs), distribution by municipal undertakings, distribution co-operatives, contracting of services, management contract, expanding the area under existing licensees, joint venture, linking IPPs and distribution, etc. Each State can adopt one or the other (or multiple) model(s) as per its needs and requirements.

2. Rural Distribution:—

(i) The Committee has felt that rural electrification would be a critical issue in the context of private sector participation in power distribution. However, private participation in distribution in States with large areas of rural/agricultural loads would have to take place in a phased manner.

(ii) Measures should be taken to ensure that the benefit of subsidy reaches the consumers who really need it. Subsidies should be avoided for categories other than lifeline supplies.

(iii) In a post-restructuring scenario, the function of rural distribution may be performed by separate distribution entities. In order that subsidies do not impinge upon the commercial viability of these distribution entities, timely payment of subsidies should be ensured through budgetary provisions by State Governments.

(iv) In a situation where the private sector developers are not willing to take up rural distribution, alternative institutional arrangements may be created.